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2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.
O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shakespeare.*
- To give thee being, I lent
Out of my fide to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*
- If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*
- Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more
light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial*
have been immerg'd. *Glanville.*
- The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and
the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*
- Observations are the only free grounds whereon to build a
lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*
- A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with
neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*
3. Corporeal; material.
- Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innocent lustre gild their meaur'd days? *Prior.*
- The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big
as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky,
all which are gross fallhoods. *Watts.*
4. Strong; stout; bulky.
- Substantial* doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. *Milton.*
5. Responsible; moderately wealthy.
- Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict
of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* free-
holders. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up
more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison on the War.*
- SUBSTANTIALS. *n. f.* [Without singular.] Essential parts.
- Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an
appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a supe-
rior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced
against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- SUBSTANTI'ALITY. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.] *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
- Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot
be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a
stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these.
Glavv. Sceff.
- SUBSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]
1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.
- In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; solidly.
- Having fo *substantially* provided for the North, they promised
themselves they should end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.
- The laws of this religion would make men, if they would
truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste
and temperate. *Tillotson.*
4. With competent wealth.
- SUBSTANTI'ALNESS. *n. f.* [from *substantial*.]
1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.
- When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fulness
with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these
found other than most full of sweetness? *Candem's Remains.*
- In degree of *substantialness* next above the doricque, sustain-
ing the third, and adorning the second story. *Watton.*
- To SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.] To make to
exist.
- The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advances to
the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- SUBSTANTIVE. *n. f.* [*substantif*, French; *substantivum*, Latin.]
A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
- Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse,
commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two advec-
tives with a verb betwixt them. *Dryden.*
- SUBSTANTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Latin.]
1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.
- He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was
to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening existence.
- One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, be-
cause the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arb.*
- To SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub*
and *stare*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
- In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none
for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Gov. of Tongue.*
- If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*
- Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of
others. *Congreve.*
- SUBSTITUTE. *n. f.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed
by another to act with delegated power.

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Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—To him and his *substitutes*. *Shakespeare.*
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upwarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And there inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*
Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same
power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate
transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addis.*
SUBSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*substitutio*, Fr. from *substitute*]. The
act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the
state of being placed in the room of another.
He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any
perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be re-
duced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chy-
mists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
TO SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahere*, Lat. *subtraction*, French].
1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.
SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* [*subtraction*, French].
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much
altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition
and *subtraction*. *Dezobry.*
2. [*In arithmetic*]. The taking of a lesser number out of a
greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number,
being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference be-
tween the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
SUBSTRUCTION. *n. f.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin].
Underbuilding.
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth
upon which we build, and then the underlings, or *substruc-
tion*, as the ancients called it. *Vasson's Architecture.*
SUBSYLLAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *syllus*]. *Subsyllary* line is, in dialing,
a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected
at right angles with the plane. *Dia.*
Erect the style perpendicularly over the *subsyllary* line, so
as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation
of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
SUBSULTIVE. *adj.* [*subsultus*, Latin]. Bounding; moving
SUBSULTORY. *adj.* by starts.
SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultary*]. In a bounding
manner.
The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that
will make the parts cloye and pliant. *Bacon's Natural History.*
SUBTANGENT. *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which deter-
mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *D. z.*
TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin]. To be extended
under.
In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the
side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares
which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the frame round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now fence the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where e'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*
SUBTENSE. *n. f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin]. The chord of an
arch; that which is extended under any thing.
SUBTILER. [Latin]. In composition, signifies under.
SUBTILFLUENT. *adj.* [*subterfluo*, Latin]. Running under.
SUBTILFLUOUS. *adj.* by starts.
SUBTILFUGES. *n. f.* [*subterfuges*, French; *subter* and *fuges*, Lat].
A shift; an evasion; a trick.
The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand even,
and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*
Notwithstanding all their *subterfuges* and studied evasions,
yet the product of all their endeavors is but as the birth of
the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glouc.*
Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of
an argument. *Watts.*
SUBTERRANEAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *subterranean*, Fr.
SUBTERRANEAN. *adj.* *Subterranean* or *subterraneous* is the word
now used.] Lying under the earth; placed
SUBTERRANEAN. below the surface.
Metals are wholly *subterranean*, whereas plants are part above
earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In *subterraneas*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone
and mercury. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration. Boyle.

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refulgent rivers. Blackmore.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. Norris.

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed for much
for a highway as for a quarry. Addison.

Rous'd within the *subterraneous* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unrefined shakes
Aspiring cities. Thomson.

SUBTERRANEANITY. *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterraneities*, not in contemplations, sufficiently respective unto the creation. Brown.

SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often written *subtle*.

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.
From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke diffus'd in air. Dryden's Georg.

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. Prior.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? Newton's Opt.

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.
But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. Davies.

Thou only know'st 'er nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only can'st define. Davies.

I do ditinguifh plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. Davies.

3. Piercing; acute.
Pals we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is defin'd to sustain;
The cruel fumes, the cold catharr. Prior.

4. Cunning; artful; sly; seditious. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*.
Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile* witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superiority he thought himself in desert, because through envy and from much prone unto contradiction. Hooker.

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother,
To taunt and scorn you? Shakspeare. Richard III.

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. Fairfax.

A woman, an harlot and *subtile* of heart. Prov. viii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, condemn!
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. Deceitful.
Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. Shakspeare. Coriolanus.

6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.
Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle*. Milton.

SUBTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Finely; not grossly.
The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtily* by worms in oak-aples than to the sense of man. Bacon.

In these plasters the stone should not be too *subtely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more fenible dimensions. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The opaque bodies, which *subtly* divided, as metals dissolve in acid menstrooms, become perfectly transparent. Newton.

2. Artfully; cunningly.
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtly*. Boylston.

Others have fought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtly* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. Tillotson's Sermons.

SUBTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]
1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

TO SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.
A very dry and warm or *subtilizing* air opens the surface of the earth. Harvey on the Plague.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [*subtilization*, French; from *subtiliser*.]
The act of making thin.
By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. Boyle.

SUBTILTY. *n. f.* [*subtiliti*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.
The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through the crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. Bacon.

How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the foul, her *subtily* is such. Davies.

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtily* all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body

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subtily become vital, then any degree of *subtily* would produce some degree of life. *Grew's Compt.*
Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtily* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris*.

2. Nicety.
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtily* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon*.

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtily*. *Boyle*.
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions. *Locke*.

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtities* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantic toil. *Blackmore*.
They give method, and shed *subtily* upon their author. *Baker*.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.
Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtily*. *Sidney*.
The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men *subtily*. *K. Charles*.
Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtily*. *Milton*.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy*.
Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.
To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizans*, French; from *subtile*.]
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation*.
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it to either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew*.

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.
The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common optics. *Clarkeville*.
To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies*.

SUBTILE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some *subtile* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser*.
Shall we think the *subtile* witted French
Confess and foretellers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end? *Shak. H. VI.*
The serpents, *subtl*'st beast of all the field. *Milton*.
The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtile* wit. *Sprat*.

SUBTILTY. *adj.* [from *subtle*.]
1. Sly; artfully; cunningly.
Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what sense to *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope*.
To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahens*, Latin.] They who derive it from the Latin write *subtra*; those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies*.
What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perception, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale*.
The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray*.

SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.
SUBTRAHEND. *n. f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.
SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [*subtriplex*, Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.
The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.

SUBVENTANEUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Adde; windy.
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneus* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown*.
To SUBVERSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subversy* in the same sense.
Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson's Autumn*.

SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.
These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shak. H. VI.*
It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles*.
These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Barnet*